

FUGIO

THE 1776 CONTINENTAL CURRENCY COINAGE



VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

BY ERIC P. NEWMAN

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FOREWORD

One of the intriguing fields of numismatic research is the 1776 Continental Currency coinage. It is particularly interesting because it involves the first coin of our independent national government and it is particularly difficult because there is no specific reference to the coinage in the records of the Continental Congress. A presentation of some facts and conclusions may stimulate others to find the missing pieces in this puzzle.

ERIC P. NEWMAN

THE 1776 CONTINENTAL CURRENCY COINAGE

The Niche Provided for Coined Dollars in Planning Paper Currency

Beginning in July, 1776 there is convincing evidence that a one dollar coin was planned. A study of the denominations of the various issues of paper currency authorized by the Continental Congress¹ shows that \$1 notes began with the first issue of May 10, 1775, continued in the November 29, 1775, February 17, 1776 and May 9, 1776 issues, but thereafter were discontinued in the next six issues from July 22, 1776 through September 26, 1778. In the final issue of January 14, 1779, the \$1 notes reappeared. The issues of July 22, 1776, November 2, 1776, February 26, 1777 and May 20, 1777 have denominations of \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$30 and there could be no logical reason to eliminate the \$1 denomination unless a separate \$1 issue was planned or unless an excess of \$1 notes had been issued. The \$1 note would be most convenient for circulation and would be one of the last denominations to be eliminated unless a substitute was intended.

The journals of the Continental Congress show that on each occasion when \$1 notes were authorized the same number of \$2, \$3 and \$4 notes were approved.² For the issue dated February 17, 1776 the journals show that only half of the number of \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8 notes were authorized compared to the number of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4 notes,³ but for the issues dated May 10, 1775, November 29, 1775 and May 9, 1776, the same number of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8 notes were to be issued.⁴ This proves conclusively that there was no excess of \$1 notes in circulation at the time the \$1 denomination was discontinued. This is also confirmed by the fact that \$1 notes were printed as a part of a sheet containing one each of eight denominations and the position of the \$1 note was always in the upper left corner as evidenced by the unsigned sheets of eight notes issued officially on blue paper to Continental Treasurers and delegates pursuant to resolution passed October 28, 1775 to identify the genuine issues.

It must also be pointed out that the depreciation in value of Continental Currency during 1776 was not sufficient to justify the elimination of the practical \$1 denomination and at the same time result in the continuation of the issuance of other low denominations such as the \$2, \$3, etc. At the end of 1776 the discount on Continental paper currency was only 1¼% of the equivalent in specie.⁵

1. Continental Paper Money, by Henry Phillips, Jr., Boston, 1866, Appendix A.
The Standard Paper Money Catalogue, by Wayte Raymond, New York, 1940, p. 41.
2. Minutes of June 23, 1775; November 30, 1775; February 21, 1776; May 22, 1776; and November 17, 1779. The Journals of the Continental Congress are available in book form, published by the Library of Congress.
3. Minutes of February 21, 1776.
4. Minutes of June 23, 1775; November 30, 1775; and May 22, 1776.
5. Political Essays, by Peletiah Webster, Philadelphia, 1791, p. 501.

The journals of the Continental Congress are incomplete as to many transactions which took place. In 1776 while the Declaration of Independence was being prepared there were many secret sessions of the Continental Congress and its committees and minutes or memoranda of the proceedings relative to the Continental Currency coinage of 1776 may have been either omitted or lost.

The foregoing facts put to rest any claims that the Continental Currency coins dated 1776 had no official connection and we can conclude that the date of preparation of the coins was about July, 1776.

The Need for a Continental Coin

The Continental Congress during 1776 was struggling to obtain specie to support its paper currency and credit and to make purchases necessary to continue the revolution. The little specie obtainable was quickly used to buy war supplies from sources which would not accept paper currency or credit and many a proposed purchase of military needs was turned down for lack of specie. The possibility of obtaining silver for coinage was only a hope never to become a reality and it therefore was entirely logical for some members of the government to think that a dollar size coin of high quality pewter with a shiny and silvery appearance might have a stabilizing effect on depreciating Continental Paper Currency if silver could not be obtained. It is easy to say that since a few specimens of the 1776 coinage were in silver the intention was to issue silver coins. That the Continental Congress would have liked to do at that time. Every method was being sought to sustain the purchasing power of the money of the Continental Congress and a resort to base coinage was not new in emergencies of other governments. The "gun money" of James II of England was such an attempt beginning in 1689. The small copper Swedish dalers dated from 1715 to 1719 issued by Charles XII under the sponsorship of Baron Goertz were another such attempt. Many siege pieces are base coin. In the predicament the Continental Congress found itself the treasury committee may well have been preparing for an extensive coinage of pewter.

It can be pointed out that there was no denomination on the 1776 dollar size Continental Currency coin. The Continental Congress, in 1776, had no unit of money of its own. The money of account in each colony was an independent Pound of that colony and had no connection with the Pound of any other colony. Reference to Spanish Dollars in exchange transactions was convenient because those coins with their multiples and fractions constituted the principal specie in actual circulation in the colonies. Since it was customary for many crown size coins to be without specified denominations, the lack of a denomination might indicate that the Continental Congress coin was to be silver. On the other hand a base coin would ordinarily contain a denomination but the Continental Congress could not refer to the Spanish Dollar on a coin and had no other denomination to use.

The Source of the Design

It has always been evident that the designs on Continental Currency coinage were copied from the Continental Currency fractional paper money authorized

February 17, 1776 or vice versa. If we are correct in our conclusion that the coins were prepared about the time of the Declaration of Independence it follows that the paper money was copied in preparing the coinage. No one but Benjamin Franklin would have had the temerity to suggest the motto, "Time flies, so mind your business" for the paper money and this truth presented in a humorous vein could not help being selected for the 1776 pewter issues and the 1787 copper coinage.

A very unusual error in spelling ties the coins to the paper money. The pewter coinage with the extra E in CURRENCEY (Obverse 4) of which only two specimens are known, resulted because the diemaker copied the identical misspelling on the one-sixth of a dollar denomination of paper currency authorized on February 17, 1776. On each paper money plate (A, B and C) of the one-sixth of a dollar the misspelling CURRENCEY appears on the right side and also upside down in the small box near the top left corner. (See Plate 3). No other paper money from any plate of any denomination of any issue of the Continental Congress using that word (there are 91 others) has other than the correct spelling of CURRENCY.

Where and by Whom were the Coins Made

"EG FECIT" meaning "E.G. made it" is a clue which should make available further facts on the Continental Currency coinage. Instead it leaves us with another problem to be solved, namely—who is E.G.?

It was stated in the June 1909 "Numismatist", that the initials were those of Ephraim Getz. This statement is without any supporting data and may have been based upon the fact that Peter Getz of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, diemaker of the 1792 "Washington President I" coins⁶ might have had such a relative, but a search of records in Philadelphia and Lancaster has not thrown any light on the existence of any Ephraim Getz.

A search of lists of diemakers, medalists, engravers, pewterers and silversmiths in America and England does not reveal any clue.

This leads me to suggest the possibility that "E.G." might be Elbridge Gerry, a member of the Continental Congress from Massachusetts, who arrived in Philadelphia on February 9, 1776. He was appointed on February 17, 1776 as one of a committee of five to superintend the treasury which duty required him "To consider ways and means for supplying gold and silver for the support of the Army in Canada: . . . To superintend the emissions of bills of Credit".⁷ On May 6, 1776 he was appointed to a seven man committee "to devise ways and means for raising" ten million dollars for war expenditures. On May 22, 1776 it was stated that \$52,000 in hard money had just been sent to Canada in payment of war debts and it was "Resolved that the Comm'r's be informed that gold or silver cannot be procured without great difficulty and that any considerable supply for the future will be very precarious. And that they be requested to devise some method by which (if possible) this inconvenience may be remedied."⁸ We can assume that if time had permitted Congress to demonstrate its patriotism and to strengthen its credit it would have forwarded silver to Canada in the form of coins minted by the Continental Congress. Elbridge Gerry's intimate association with treasury matters might therefore make him the "E.G." The initials are

6. Early Coins of America, by Sylvester S. Crosby, Boston, 1878, p. 358.

7. Journals of the Continental Congress. Minutes of February 17, 1776.

8. *ibid*: Minutes of May 22, 1776.

so large that they might refer to his suggestion of the coinage rather than that he made the actual dies. This is the same man whose later political actions even resulted in the "coining" of the word "gerrymander".

The workmanship on the dies for the 1776 coins shows spacing and spelling errors and inexperience in layout as will be subsequently described. This leads to the conclusion that the dies were not made by an experienced diemaking and are therefore not of foreign origin.

It is important to note that the twin olive leaf edge design on 1776 Continental Currency coinage is the same edge design subsequently used on the 1,000 mill and both varieties of the 500 mill denominations of the Nova Constellatio 1783 silver patterns⁹ and also on at least one specimen of the 1792 "Washington President I" struck in silver. These edge designs were apparently from the same die. Since it is definitely known that both the 1783 and the 1792 pattern coinages above described were made in Philadelphia,¹⁰ it is logical to assume that the 1776 coinage using the same edge dies was made in America, probably in Philadelphia or Lancaster.

Contemporary Comment

Crosby gives the year 1791¹¹ as the earliest written reference to Continental Currency pewter coins taking a quotation from Richard Watson's "Chemical Essays". Watson, a professor at the University of Cambridge, England, states with respect to the coinage of pewter, "The Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient;" and then describes the pewter coins in detail.¹² Crosby used the 1791 Dublin edition as his source for this quotation, but it is important to note that this same text is found in the first edition of Volume IV published in London in 1786 and the preface to which is dated February 9, 1786. This places this printed evidence of the pewter coinage not only prior to 1787 coinage of Fugio coppers but also near enough to 1776 to be a contemporary explanation of the coinage, considering the lack of communication during the Revolutionary War and the natural time lag between the accumulation of information for a detailed explanation of chemistry and its publication date.

Varieties of the Coins

The first obverse die (obverse 1) omits one of the R's in CURRENCY. This appears to have resulted from inexperience in spacing letters rather than misspelling,

9. Early Coins of America, p. 307. The two specimens of the 100 mill silver Nova Constellatio pieces, being thinner and smaller have a plain edge, but Crosby was not aware of their existence.

10. Early Coins of America, p. 310.

The American Numismatic Manual by Montrovile W. Dickeson, Philadelphia, 1859, p. 131.

11. Early Coins of America, p. 305.

12. Chemical Essays by Richard Watson, London, 1786, Volume IV, pages 135-7:

"It is reported of James II that he melted down and coined all the brass guns in Ireland, and afterwards proceeded to coin pewter with this inscription—Melioris tessera fati. The Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient; they coined several pieces of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight; on one side of which was inscribed in a circular ring near the edge—Continental Currency, 1776—and within the ring a rising sun, with—Fugio—at the side of it, shining upon a dial under which was—Mind your business. On the reverse were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen States; on another circular ring, within these, was inscribed—American Congress—and in the central space—We are one. I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money, because like the leaden money which was struck at Vienna, when that city was besieged by the Turks in 1529, it will soon become a great curiosity. I estimated the weight of a cubic foot of this Continental currency: it was equal to 7440 ounces; this exceeds the weight of our best sort of pewter, and falls short of that of our worst; I conjecture that the metal of the Continental currency consisted of 12 parts of tin and one of lead."

just as the first reverse die (Reverse A) has a diminutive N in AMERICAN, CONGRESS, the diemaker failing to leave sufficient room for the uniform size letter N.

Reverse A also has another error in that the names of the States should have been placed on the links clockwise in geographical order from north to south as on the fractional Continental Currency issues, but N.HAMPS is clockwise of MASSACHS.

Reverse A has its links composed of dots. Apparently two trial pieces were prepared in brass (1-A) and it was determined that the links should be made of lines by recutting the same die. Reverse B shows lines cut over the dots, but dots still remain exposed in many places. A very few trial pieces were prepared in brass (1-B) and the die was recut by thickening the lines of the links until the dots were eliminated (Reverse C). Neither the missing R or the diminutive N were corrected, but the comma after the diminutive N was changed to a period. Striking of the die combination 1-C began in pewter with one specimen struck in silver. Eventually Obverse 1 cracked down the left side of the coin and is designated as Obverse 1 (1). The die then broke and another obverse die was prepared correcting the spelling to CURRENCY and with stubby numbers in the date (Obverse 2). Continuation of pewter coinage (2-C) followed.

The next group of dies are not to my knowledge struck in combination with any of those heretofore mentioned. Obverse 3 was prepared with the sundial smaller and the E G FECIT added in the same size letters as MIND YOUR BUSINESS. Reverse D was prepared with a full size N in AMERICAN and with MASSACHS clockwise of N.HAMP'S as it should be. Striking of the die combination 3-D was chiefly in pewter with two specimens in silver and one in brass. Obverse 4 was prepared with a small date and the extra E in CURRENCEY which spelling error has been heretofore shown to be copied from the one-sixth of a dollar paper currency (See Plate 3). Only two specimens are known with the CURRENCEY error, and they are in pewter, combination 4-D. Obverse 4 was recut to eliminate the extra E in CURRENCEY and although a new Y was cut over the E a square ornament was punched over the old Y (Obverse 5). One specimen is known in pewter of combination 5-D.

The die for Reverse D cracked through the links on the right side during the striking of pewter specimens with Obverse 3. Most pewter specimens with Obverse 3, both silver pieces with Obverse 3, and all coins with Obverses 4 and 5 were minted with Reverse D in a cracked condition.

The average weight of Continental Coinage in silver is 378 grains; in brass 224 grains; and in pewter 250 grains.

A table of die combinations as shown on the accompanying plates to which is added rarity is as follows:

Combination	Pewter	Brass	Silver
1—A	—	R ₈	—
1—B	—	R ₇	—
1—C	R ₂	—	R ₈
1 (1)—C	R ₃	—	—
2—C	R ₃	—	—
3—D	R ₃	R ₈	R ₈
4—D	R ₈	—	—
5—D	R ₈	—	—

Specimens of 1776 pewter coinage are usually found uncirculated or have received wear as keepsakes and not from circulation. This indicates that they never reached circulation and were in the pattern or trial stage. In some the pewter has disintegrated from acids in the air.

Subsequent Uses of the Design

In 1783 a dollar size pewter peace medal (see Plate 3) was struck in America with the link design on the reverse.¹³ Its reverse design was copied from Reverse C of the coinage rather than from the February 17, 1776 paper currency because N.HAMP'S is clockwise of MASSCHS. The size of the medal, the fact that it was made in America and only in pewter, and the source of the design give further corroboration to the American manufacture and the official recognition of the 1776 pewter dollars.

There is a copper in the Smithsonian Institution containing on the obverse WASHINGTON THE GREAT D.G and on the reverse are 13 links surrounding the date, 1784, which is in two lines. The abbreviations of the states are N.H., M.B., R.I., C, N.Y., N.J., P.S., D, M, V, N.C., S.C., and G. It weighs 102 grains and is illustrated in Crosby.¹⁴ It is of very poor workmanship and nothing is known of its origin or purpose.

In 1787 Fugio copper cents authorized by the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation used generally the same design as the 1776 Continental currency coinage or the fractional February 17, 1776 paper currency. A separate study of these coins by the writer is referred to for further data on them.¹⁵

In 1876, for the Independence Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia souvenir coins (see plate 2) similar to the Continental currency pewter coins of 1776 were struck in various metals¹⁶ and it is interesting to note that the states are listed on the links counterclockwise instead of clockwise as on the original issues.

Conclusion

It seems logical to conclude from the foregoing that the 1776 Continental Currency coinage was officially sanctioned to become a replacement for one dollar paper currency of the Continental Congress about July 1776; that it was minted in America at that time; that whether or not it was intended to be a silver or pewter issue it was in the pattern stage; and that it is the first coin of our independent national government.

13. This piece is fully described in American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals, by C. Wyllis Betts, New York, 1894, p. 299, known as Betts #614.

14. Early Coins of America, p. 351 and illustrated on Plate X, No. 3.

15. Varieties of the Fugio Cent, by Eric P. Newman, Coin Collector's Journal, January-February, 1949. A revision is to be published in 1952.

16. Struck Copies of Early American Coins by Richard D. Kenney, Coin Collector's Journal, January-February, 1952, published by Wayte Raymond, Inc.

1776 CONTINENTAL CURRENCY COINAGE

FUGIO DOLLARS

ERIC P. NEWMAN

PLATE 1



1

ONE R. IN
CURRENCY



DOTTED LINKS



1 (1)

DIE BREAK



B

DOTS PARTLY CUT
INTO LINES



2

TWO R. IN
CURRENCY



C

DOTS ENTIRELY
CUT INTO LINES

FUGIO DOLLARS

ERIC P. NEWMAN

PLATE 2



E G FECIT



N. HAMPS
LEFT OF
MASSACHS



EXTRA E IN
CURRENCY



ORNAMENT CUT
OVER Y
Y CUT OVER E

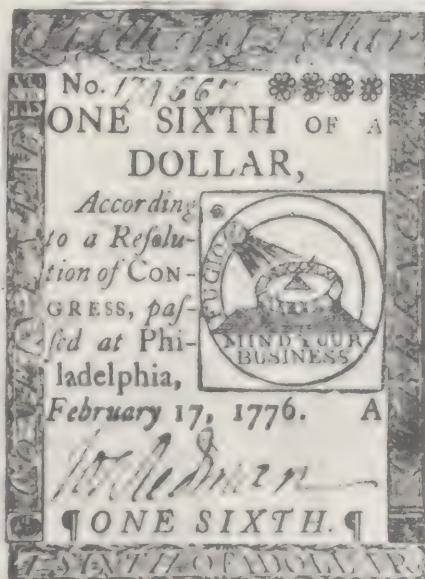


IMITATIONS
MADE FOR
INDEPENDENCE
CENTENNIAL
IN 1876

FUGIO DOLLARS

ERIC P. NEWMAN

PLATE 3



EXTRA E IN CURRENCY FOUND ONLY ON 1/6TH OF A DOLLAR PAPER MONEY OF FEB. 17, 1776 & OBVERSE 4 OF 1775 COINS



Printed by Hall & Sellers,
in Philadelphia. 1776.



REVOLUTIONARY
WAR 1776
PEACE MEDAL

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

By ERIC P. NEWMAN

The Fugio cent constitutes the first coin specifically authorized to be issued by the United States of America, being approved by the Continental Congress on April 21, 1787. Although the 1776 Continental Currency coinage was contemplated by the Continental Congress and prepared under the direction of some of its members there is no recorded approval of its actual issue. Similarly the 1783 Nova Constellatio coins in silver were patterns prepared as a suggested basis for an emission.

Crosby does not describe either the dies of the regular issue of Fugio cents or their combinations, but does give such information as to the patterns. In view of the need for classification of this series I originally presented that data in 1949 and have revised it herein.

The designation of obverse and reverse is a change from Crosby and has been done principally because in classifying die varieties it is easier to start with the sun dial side, which I designate as the obverse.

The Obverse or Sun Dial Side

On the bottom of the obverse, in individually punched letters, is the motto, MIND YOUR BUSINESS, the first two words being on one line. These words are variously ornamented, but many of the ornaments, other than the one between MIND and YOUR, are not readily visible even on uncirculated specimens struck slightly off center or struck on slightly smaller planchets. The center of the ornament found between MIND and YOUR, varies in its position relative to the letters SIN in BUSINESS below. To find a variety of the obverse the classification has been arranged so that it begins with those positions of the center of that ornament farthest to the left of the I in BUSINESS and ends with those positions farthest to the right.

The obverse also contains a radiant sun shining on a sun dial below. On the left side is FUGIO and on the right side is 1787, both usually being ornamented on each end with a cinquefoil. The cinquefoil on the left end of FUGIO has been called the first cinquefoil, and the others are consecutively numbered in a clockwise manner. These cinquefoils are at different heights relative to the curving base lines and top lines of the letters and numbers, so that I have positioned them by designating

- O for any cinquefoil partially over the top line
- H for high position
- M for middle position
- L for low position, and
- U for any cinquefoil partially under the base line.

These cinquefoils, being made from the same punches as were used in many Connecticut cents, point in different directions, and I have selected the point of each cinquefoil which is nearest the vertical (whether directed up or down) and have given it a number equivalent to the position of the hour hand on a clock to designate the direction in which it points. Thus, H 12: M 6: L 11: U 5½ means that the first cinquefoil is high and points straight up, the second cinquefoil is in the middle and points straight down, the third cinquefoil is low pointing up and to the left, and the fourth is partly under the base line pointing down and slightly to the right.

The Reverse or Link Side

The reverse of the regular issue has a closed chain of 13 links successively overlapping from the outside in a counterclockwise direction. This chain appears to have been impressed in the dies from a master hub. The highest link has been designated as

the first link and the balance are numbered consecutively in a clockwise direction wherever identification is required.

Inside the links is a circular band on which UNITED * STATES * appears incused. This band, with its lettering, is likewise impressed in the dies from the same master hub as the links. The position of the lettering on the band relative to the words WE ARE ONE is a basis for classification. Individual letter punches were used in cutting WE ARE ONE in 3 lines in the center of the band, and these letters vary substantially in their position relative to one another.

Patterns

On certain rare Fugio coins one or both dies differ from the design finally approved by the Continental Congress on July 6, 1787 and are therefore designated as patterns. Patterns designated as 101-BB, 101-EE and 103-EE are known in silver; pattern 103-EE in gold; and the patterns 101-AA, 101-BB, 101-EE, 1-CC and 103-EE are in copper or copper composition. Obverse 1 is used both in a pattern and for the regular issue.

On the circular band of pattern reverses AA, BB and CC appear the words AMERICAN CONGRESS copied from the design on both the 1776 Continental Currency coins and the fractional Continental Currency paper money of February 17, 1776. These patterns likewise contain the names of the states on the links in geographical order from north to south in a clockwise rotation.

Crosby lists a reverse (his obverse 4) similar to reverse AA (his obverse 3) except that radial lines extend into the center of the links. Since Crosby never saw the coin and the coin has never appeared we can conclude that it probably does not exist and possibly that his hearsay information was caused by the fact that the rays of the sun on obverse 101 appeared incused on a portion of the reverse of a 101-AA specimen.

A pewter impression of a hub (DD) which was designed for making a reverse die contains a transition between the first patterns and the adopted design. In it UNITED STATES is substituted for AMERICAN CONGRESS. The links and the lettering in the names of the states on the links are enlarged substantially for readability, making the design larger than those found on other reverses. It is the only instance where R.ISLAND precedes CONNEC in the rotation. One rosette and one star furnish the punctuation on the circular band rather than only periods or stars. No reverse die made from this hub is known. No other impression of a hub for a Fugio cent is known.

Crosby illustrates (his Plate VII No. 1) a variation of my pattern reverse EE without any lettering. I have illustrated another specimen of my reverse EE with WE ARE ONE showing but without UNITED STATES showing. Since neither coin is perfectly struck, this leads me to believe that the lettering was already on the die, but merely was not apparent due to imperfect striking.

The "New Haven" dies have been included in the pattern group. These dies, which were found in the Broome and Platt store located on the plot of ground in New Haven, Connecticut where the Fugio coins were struck, are still in existence. Although no original coin struck from the "New Haven" dies is known, there are nineteenth century restrikes in copper and some in silver.

Classification

Principal die breaks have been noted and described but have not been separately designated as varieties. Instances where the design on one side is also evident on the opposite side are common in specimens of the Fugio cent and appear to have been caused by improper striking.

In indicating the other dies with which any specified die may be combined the

apparent order of striking has been used, but several of the dies were combined alternately with one another so that the order of striking may not furnish us with new data.

There are described in this list 21 regular obverses and 3 pattern obverses, making a total of 24. There are described 25 regular reverses and 5 pattern reverses, making a total of 30. There are 40 combinations of regular dies and 6 combinations of patterns including the New Haven restrike as a pattern. Crosby indicates there are 24 of what I call obverses and 27 of what I call reverses of the regular issues. There should therefore be a few more dies which will appear, and the author would appreciate information relative to any unlisted dies or unlisted combinations of dies.

This classification was principally made possible through the cooperation of F. C. C. Boyd, on whose Fugio cent collection much of this material is based. The photographs were taken at the American Numismatic Society.

O B V E R S E S

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
1 (Crosby Rev. C)	FUGIO. 1787 + No cinquefoils. Long light dash at base line after both MIND and YOUR. Period after BUSINESS. Y in YOUR is distant from O which tilts right.	CC Z Q B
2	Club rays with concave ends. C instead of G in FUCIO. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. R is high. M $12\frac{1}{2}$: M 1: H 1: H 7.	C
3	Club rays with round ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. I in MIND is high and tilts left. I in BUSINESS is low. M $5\frac{1}{2}$: O $5\frac{1}{2}$: O $6\frac{1}{2}$: H $6\frac{1}{2}$.	D
4	Club rays with round ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS except ornament under IN of BUSINESS. Club ray touches third cinquefoil. Top of D is low and its upright tilts right. Last S is high. H 1: O 6: O $12\frac{1}{2}$: O 6.	E
5	Club rays with concave ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. O in FUGIO, period and second cinquefoil are close together. Last S is low. H $5\frac{1}{2}$: M $11\frac{1}{2}$: M 1: H 11.	F
6	Center of ornament over space between S and I. Ornament after last S. F and U in FUGIO each tilt left. Period mostly below base line of FUGIO. U of YOUR is low and touches E and second S of BUSINESS. R touches last S. Die break develops from base of sun dial through U of YOUR and second S to edge. M $5\frac{1}{2}$: M $12\frac{1}{2}$: M 6: H $11\frac{1}{2}$.	W
7	Center of ornament over upper left corner of I. M tilts right. N in MIND is high and tilts right. O in YOUR is open at bottom. INE in BUSINESS are progressively lower. Die breaks develop from ornament between MIND and YOUR to bottom edge and in rays on right of sun. M $12\frac{1}{2}$: H 12: H $6\frac{1}{2}$: O $12\frac{1}{2}$.	T

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
8	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. O in FUGIO is low. Top of right side of each N higher than adjacent letter to right. Base of B is low and rises to right. Die break develops in F of FUGIO. Die break develops from edge on left of rays across sun dial at III through Y and second N to opposite edge. H 11: H 6½: M 11½: H 1.	B X
9	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. Small dash to right of last S. E is low. Last S is high. Die break develops between F and sun dial. M 7: M 5½: M 12½: M 11.	P T L
10	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. 1 of date cut over a horizontal 1. G is low and tilts left. 8 is open at the top. D tilts to right. Die break develops from F to border. L 12½: M 12: M 11: H 12.	T G
11	Center of ornament over center of I. Right upright of N higher than D. Center crosspiece of E slants down. Second S tilts right. M 7: M 5½: M 5½: H 12.	X B A
12	Center of ornament over center of top of I which tilts slightly to the left. Left upright of M tilts right. UR in YOUR is low. U in BUSINESS is low. M 5½: H 5: M 6½: H 12.	M X U Z S
13	Center of ornament over center of I. Ornament after last S. YOUR nearer base of sun dial than MIND. Base of I in BUSINESS rises to right and is higher than base of N. Last S is low. H 5½: M 12½: M 6: M 1.	X R
14	Center of ornament over center of I. Light dash under IN of BUSINESS. Base of F higher than base of U in FUGIO. F and U in FUGIO tilt slightly to left. Period mostly below base line of letters. R is high. Last S is high. H 12: H 5: M 12½: M 5½.	O
15	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. Light dash under I and left half of N in BUSINESS. U in YOUR touches second S in BUSINESS. UR is low. I in BUSINESS tilts to left and is recut. Last S is low. Die break develops from I on sun dial to edge at right base of sun dial. L 12: L 6: M 6: O 12.	Y V H K
16	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. M is high. D is low. BU is low. L 11½: M 5½: M 12½: H 12½.	H N

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
17	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. Top of I in BUSINESS is low. Base of E is high. Die break develops between I and O in FUGIO. M 11½: H 6½: H 11½: H 12½.	S
18	Center of ornament over upper right corner of I. O in FUGIO is low and tilts right. YOUR closer to base of sun dial than MIND. Top of N higher than D in MIND. Base of O in YOUR is high. I in BUSINESS is high and tilts left. N in BUSINESS is high and tilts right. Base of second S is high. Die break develops from base of sun dial through I in MIND through B to edge. U 12: M 11½: M 5½: H 5.	U H
19	Center of ornament over space between I and N. Very wide date. Period below base line of letters in FUGIO. Left upright of N in MIND tilts right and lower right corner is elongated. SS is high. M 7: L 6: H 11½: H 5½.	Z M
20	Center of ornament over space between I and N. Bases of U and I in FUGIO are high. Base of I in MIND is low. Base of first S lower than base of I in BUSINESS. H 6½: H 12½: H 5½: H 5.	X
21	Center of ornament over upper left corner of N. E is low. Dash below IN, Y, B, E and last S are low. First S high and tilts right. M 12: H 12½: M 1: H 1.	I
101 (Crosby Rev. A)	Sun dial and sun without any date or motto. No ornaments punched between Roman numerals on sun dial.	AA BB EE
102	Unassigned.	
103 (Crosby Rev. B)	Sun has pointed chin. — MIND — YOUR — BUSINESS ornamented with three thick dashes. Incused ornaments between Roman numerals on sun dial. M 5½: H 1: M 1: M 6.	EE
104	"New Haven die." Sun has pointed chin. Second 7 in date has divided upright. Incused ornaments between Roman numerals on sun dial. MIND YOUR BUSINESS is not ornamented. M 6½: H 5½: L 11½: M 12½.	FF

R E V E R S E S

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
A	UNITED directly over STATES. W is double cut at top. E of WE is low and tilts left. A is low and tilts left. Die breaks develop from between 3rd and 4th links to edge and between 9th and 10th links to edge.	11

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
B	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W tilts right. Each E is low, particularly the first. Last E slightly farther to right than second E. Star in band under left foot of N. Die break develops from 10th link to edge.	1 8 11
C	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W and E widely separated. First E tilts left and is defective at bottom. Star in band under left foot of N.	2
D	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W touches D in UNITED. A is low. O is large and low. Right side of N is thin. 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th links clearly show double cutting. Star in band under center of N.	3
E	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W does not touch D in UNITED. O is defective on right side. Right side of N is thin. Star in band under left foot of N.	4
F	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. Last E breaks through band and is over right end of base of E in UNITED. Star in band under center of N.	5
G	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. W breaks through band. Base of first E slants down. Base of O is defective at bottom. N and second E are low. Star in band under left side of N.	10
H	UNITED on left and STATES on right. First E large and high. R tilts left and touches second E. O is low. N and last E touch. Star in band under right side of N. Die breaks develop between 7th and 8th links to edge and from 12th link to edge.	15 16 18
I	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. ONE slants sharply down to the right.	21
J	Unassigned.	
K	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E low and clear of band. Second E low. Top of N touches last E. Star in band under center of last E. Die break develops from outside of juncture of 10th and 11th links to border.	15
L	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E low. A distant from R. O is low. Star in band under space between N and E.	9
M	STATES on left and UNITED on right. A directly over O. R is farther to right than N below. Star in band under middle of last E.	12 19

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
N	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. Spacing and lettering accurate. Star in band under space between N and last E. Die breaks develop from band through 3rd link to edge and through 8th link to edge.	16
O	STATES on left and UNITED on right. ARE is much nearer ONE than WE. Star in band under center of last E.	14
P	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E tilts left. O is low and open at bottom. Star in band under left side of last E.	9
Q	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. O and E of ONE both touch band and N. Star in band under right side of E.	1
R	STATES on left and UNITED on right. WE too far to left. Second E directly over last E, but R is left of N below. O is low.	13
S	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E breaks band. Second E tilts right and is low. R is to right of N below. Star in band under center of last E. Die breaks develop from 2nd and from 3rd links to band and from between 6th and 7th links across 7th link to edge.	12 17
T	STATES on left and UNITED on right. WE too far to left. W breaks through band and touches last S in STATES. First E low. R is high. Last E high. Star in band under space between N and last E. Die break develops from middle of top of 9th link to edge.	7 9 10
U	STATES on left and UNITED on right. ARE too far to left making second E to left of last E below. Star in band under left side of last E.	12 18
V	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Letters of ARE are progressively lower. Last E large and low. Star in band under space between N and E.	15
W	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W tilts right, R is high. Second E directly over last E. Last E breaks through band and touches E and D in UNITED. Star in band under right upright of N. Die break develops from band through 9th link to edge.	6

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
X	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. Top of first E slants up. A is distant from R. N is slightly high. Star in band under left side of upright of last E. Die breaks develop from band passing between 7th and 8th links to edge and across the inside of the 9th link.	8 11 12 13 20
Y	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Eight pointed raised stars in band instead of five pointed incused stars. Second E is low. Die break across inside of 7th link joining die break across inside of 8th link.	15
Z	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Inside and outside edges of band are raised. Lettering of WE ARE ONE larger and thicker. Second E large and left of last E below. Star in band under space between N and E.	1 12 19
AA (Crosby Obv. 3)	Thirteen links successively overlap from the outside in a counterclockwise direction only, each link bearing the name of a State incused. On a small circular band within is AMERICAN CONGRESS incused. Radial lines between band and links. Nothing within band.	101
BB (Crosby Obv. 2)	Same as Obverse AA but with an eye within the circular band.	101
CC (Crosby Obv. 6)	Same as Reverse AA but with WE ARE ONE in small letters within the circular band.	1
DD	Impression of hub for unknown reverse. Each link bears the name of a State. UNITED * STATES * on circular band. (See text).	
EE (Crosby Obv. 1 & 5)	Thirteen thin links with a mullet in the center of each link. The links alternately overlap and underlay both adjacent links, except from the outside the first, second and third links successively overlap in a counterclockwise direction only. Upon the circular band is UNITED * STATES * incused and around its perimeter are 13 triangular points. WE ARE ONE in small letters lies within the circular band. (See text)	101 103
FF	"New Haven die." Thirteen thin links alternately overlapping and underlaying both adjacent links, except from the outside the third link overlaps in a counterclockwise direction only. Upon the circular band is UNITED * STATES * incused. WE ARE ONE in large letters lies within the circular band.	104

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

FUGIO CENTS

PLATE I
DIVISIONS

ERIC P. NEWMAN¹



VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

FUGIO CENTS

PLATE 2

ERIC P. NEWMAN

OBVERSES CONTINUED



19



20



21



101

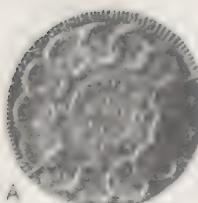


103



104

REVERSES



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



K



L



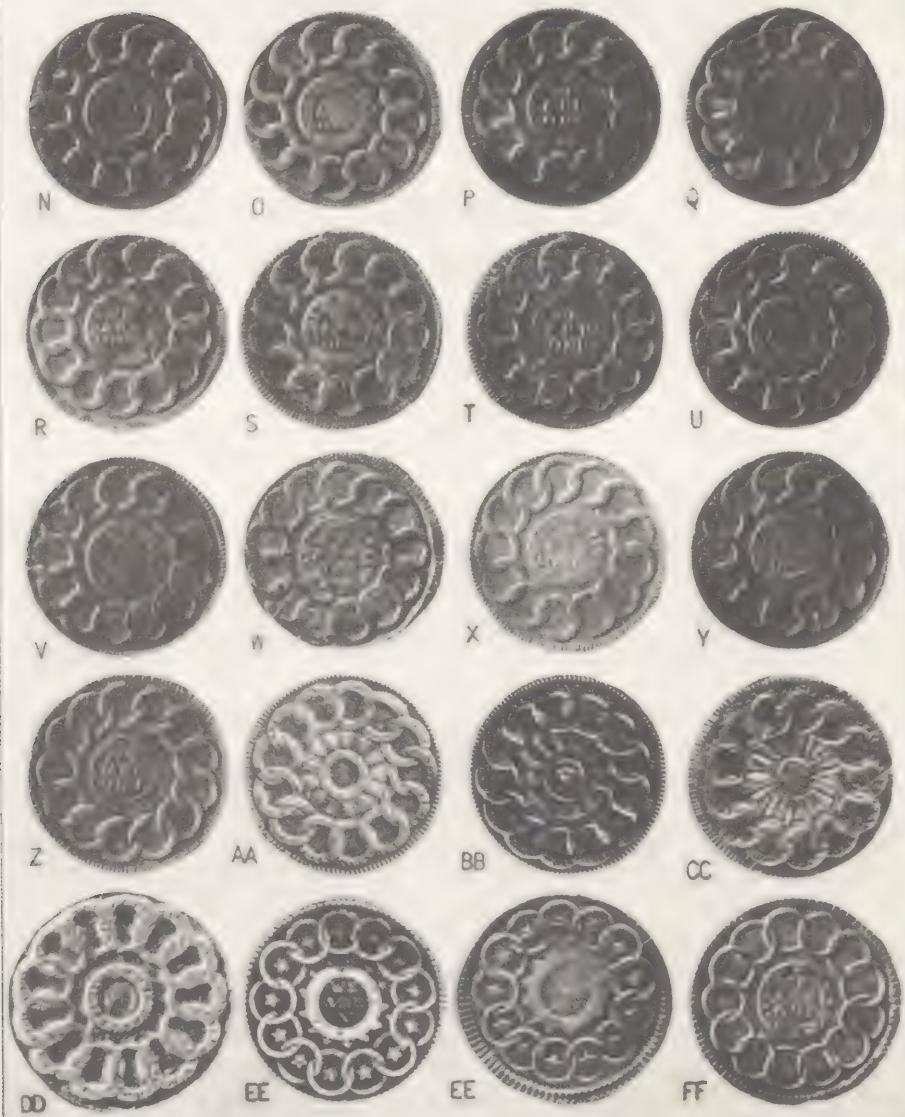
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VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

FUGIO CENTS

PLATE 3
REVERSES CONTINUED

ERIC P. NEWMAN



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